

Dean L. Engelhardt, et al.

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Page 2 [Fifth Supplemental Amendment (Following Applicants' May 1, 1999 Fourth Supplemental Amendment, Their March 29, 1999 Third Supplemental Amendment, Their February 2, 1999 Second Supplemental Amendment, Their July 24, 1998 Supplemental Response and Their July 6, 1998 Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. §1.116) - May 7, 1999]

AMEND THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED APPLICATION AS FOLLOWS:

II. The Specification.

Page 58, last line, insert the following:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a graph that shows the results of a precipitation reaction of glucosylated DNA as described in Example XXI. Absorbance was measured at 260 nanometers for the reaction mixtures and control solutions.

Figure 2A is a graph that shows the recovery (measured as a percent) of tritium-labeled lambda DNA using a Con A-sepharose column as described in Example XXII. Non-glucosylated DNA was not bound whereas glucosylated DNA was bound to the column.

Figure 2B is a graph that shows the recovery (measured as a percent) of tritium-labeled T4 DNA using a Con A-sepharose column as described in Example XXII. Non-glucosylated DNA was not bound whereas glucosylated DNA was column bound.

Figure 3A is a graph that illustrates the recovery (measured as a percent) of tritium-labeled T4 DNA using a Con A-sepharose column when mannose is included in the buffer, as described in Example XXII.

Figure 3B is a graph that illustrates the recovery (measured as a percent) of tritium-labeled T4 DNA using a Con A-sepharose column when mannose is included in the buffer, as described in Example XXII.

Figure 4A is a graph that shows the retention of maltotriose labeled lambda DNA using a Con A-sepharose column as described in Example XXIII.

Figure 4B is also a graph that shows the retention of unsubstituted tritiated lambda DNA using a Con A-sepharose column as described in Example XXIII.

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